

Drama

Drama vocabulary		
Year 7	Year 8	Year 9 (1 st option year)
<p><u>Generic key words:</u></p> <p>Theatre In role Character Create Develop Perform Audience Evaluate Actor Director Designer Fourth wall</p> <p><u>Performance skills:</u></p> <p><u>Vocal</u> Projection Tone Pitch Pace Pause Expression Accent Clarity</p> <p><u>Physical</u> Facial Expression Movement Gesture Posture Body language</p> <p><u>Spatial</u> Levels Space</p> <p><u>Techniques:</u> Mime Tableau Freeze Frame Thought track Improvisation Body-into-object Soundscape Dialogue Blocking Stereotype Melodrama Convention</p>	<p><u>Building on to...</u></p> <p>Characterisation Stimuli Devising Structure Episode Transition Contrast Naturalism Non- Naturalism Tension Genre Style Hot seating Context Subtext Physical theatre</p> <p>Technique Strategy Intention Interpretation Engage</p>	<p><u>Moving further with...</u></p> <p>Monologue Duologue</p> <p>Playwright Text Proxemics</p> <p>Centre stage Down stage Up stage</p> <p>Refine Rehearse Analysis</p> <p>Rhythm Tempo Intonation Impact Rapport</p> <p><u>Technical elements</u> Lighting Sound Set Props and stage furniture Sound Costume</p> <p><u>Exam command word:</u> Analyse Evaluate Explain Suggest Discuss Enhance Use Demonstrate</p>

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DRAMA WRITING STRUCTURE

THE 5 W's make a perfect PEE paragraph



Use all 5 W's in every paragraph!

They will ensure you PEE in every paragraph!



Who – is my role?

What – skills am I using?

Why – am I choosing this approach? What impact will I have on the audience?

Where – will I carry this out on stage?

When – will I do this? Quote from scene/text or stage direction.

V – VISUAL: what the audience can see (physicality and movement)

A – AURAL: what the audience can hear (voice/sound)

S – SPATIAL: how the stage space is used (proxemics)